

First Term

Five Stars

In English

3



Exam Night Revision 2025

For Preparatory Year 3

مراجعة ليلة الامتحان

للف الثالث الإعدادي

الفصل الدراسي الأول 2025

السؤال الأول

سؤال المحادثة

1

- عبارة عن محادثة بين شخصين وهناك خمس فراغات .
- من الممكن أن تكون الإجابة بكلمة واحدة أو سؤال كامل أو جملة كاملة .
- يجب أن نقرأ مقدمة المحادثة التي تكون مكتوبة قبلها وعادة يكون تحتها خطأ .
- يجب أن نقرأ المحادثة كاملة حتى نتعرف على موضوع المحادثة .
- لا بد أن نعرف الأشخاص الذين يتحدثوا ووظيفتهم إذا كانت واردة في المحادثة نفسها .
- المحادثة تدور بين شخصين فيجب علينا أن نضع أنفسنا مكان الأشخاص المتحدثين أي أننا نستخدم الضمير I , you في السؤال والإجابة فمثلاً إذا كان أحد الشخصيات قد وجه سؤال بـ You فنرد عليه باستخدام الضمير I على اعتبار أنني المتحدث .
- أحياناً تكون الإجابة مكتوبة تحت الفراغ المطلوب الكتابة فيه و آخره علامة تعجب (!) (المتحدث قام بتكرار الجملة للتعجب) .
- تذكر طريقة تكوين السؤال جيداً وهي:

① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥

→ علامة استفهام + تكملة + فعل + فاعل + فعل مساعد + أداة استفهام

- يجب حفظ أدوات الاستفهام جيداً ، مثل What / ما / ماذا و تسأل عن شيء / Who من تسأل عن عاقل و هكذا لأن هناك من يخطأ في استخدام أدوات الاستفهام فيستخدم Where بدلاً من When والعكس :

Question word	المعنى meaning	Question word	المعنى meaning
Who	من	How	كيف
Why	لماذا	How long	طول المدة / طول شيء
What	ما / ماذا	How often	كم عدد المرات
Where	أين	How much	كم الثمن / كم الكمية
When	متى	How old	كم العمر
Whose	لمن	How many	كم العدد
Which	أي	How tall	كم طول
What kind	ما نوع	How high	كم ارتفاع
What time	ما الوقت	How far	ما بعد المسافة
What colour	ما لون	How heavy	ما وزن

- يجب استخدام الفعل المساعد المناسب والزمن الصحيح (ماض / مضارع / مستقبل) ونعرفه من الإجابة .

٢- الأفعال المساعدة والناقصة:

am - is - are / was - were / do - does - did / has - have - had
can - could / may - might will - would / shall - should / must ...

- إذا وجد الفعل المساعد أو الناقص في الجملة (الإجابة) نستخدمه كفعل مساعد في السؤال .
- إذا لم يكن هناك فعل مساعد أو ناقص صريح في الجملة نستخدم do / does / did حسب الزمن .

1. Samy : I live in Giza.

للسؤال عن المكان نستخدم **Where** والفعل المساعد **do** لأنه لا يوجد فعل مساعد في الإجابة ثم الفاعل والفعل و ؟

Amir : Where do you live?

2. Hana : My uniform is blue.

للسؤال عن اللون نستخدم **What colour** والفعل المساعد **is** لأنه موجود في الإجابة ثم الفاعل و ؟

Eman : What colour is your uniform?

بعض أدوات الاستفهام يأتي بعدها اسم ثم الفعل المساعد مثل

Which/ Whose/ How many / How much + اسم + فعل مساعد + فاعل + فعل + ... ?

A. Teacher : Whose book is this?

Heba : This is my book.

B. Tamer : How many friends have you got?

Hany : I have got a lot of friends.

Test yourself

1. Eman :

Nada : I bought this TV yesterday.

2. Ali :

Maher : This school was built 50 years ago.

3. Sara :

Marwa : Jana goes to the library once a week.

4. Hana :

Rasha : It takes about 10 minutes from here.

5. Shahd :

Malak : This mobile phone costs 5,000 pounds.

➔ إذا بدأ السؤال بفعل مساعد أو ناقص مثل **Do / Does / Are / Is / Can ...** بمعنى **هل** فإن الإجابة بـ **Yes, / No,** وبعدها الفاعل والفعل المساعد والعكس في تكوين السؤال.

1. Teacher : Was Hana born in Mansoura?

Maya : Yes, Hana was born in Mansoura.

2. Ahmed :

Youssef : No, I didn't buy that kettle yesterday.

3. Mariam :

Salma : Yes, Sara goes to the club once a week.

4. Menna :

Basant : Yes, the museum is open today.



① Complete the following dialogue:

A tourist wants to go to Khan ElKhalili.

Tourist : Excuse me, can you help me? I'm lost!

Samy : Certainly. ①

Tourist : I'd like to go to Khan ElKhalili. Is it far?

Samy : ② It's about a five-minute walk.

Tourist : ③

Samy : No, It's very easy. I can give you directions.

Tourist : ④ That's very kind of you.

Samy : Not at all. Now, walk past the botanical gardens.

Tourist : Yes, I can see it.

Samy : Right, after the botanical gardens, ⑤

Tourist : So, after the botanical gardens, I turn left.

Samy : That's right. It's next to the mosque.

② Complete the following dialogue:

A customer wants to buy a new TV.

Assistant : Hello, how can I help you?

Customer : ①

Assistant : Do you want a smart one or an ordinary one?

Customer : ②

Assistant : Well, this one is smart.

Customer : ③

Assistant : It is 10,000 L.E.

Customer : ④

Assistant : Yes, there is a 10% discount. You can pay 9,000 L.E.

Customer : Oh, well that's great. ⑤

③ Complete the following dialogue:

Noor and Jana are talking about the mid-year holiday.

Noor : The mid-year holiday will be next week.

Jana : ①

Noor : I'm going to go to Dahab.

Jana : ②

Noor : Because it's a wonderful place for a holiday.

Jana : Who will you go with?

Noor : ③

Jana : What activities can you do there?

Noor : ④

Jana : I hope you enjoy your mid-year holiday.

Noor : ⑤

4 Complete the following dialogue:

Hager hasn't seen her friend Rasha for a long time.

Hager : Hi, Rasha! How is it going?

Rasha : ①

Hager : I haven't seen you for a long time. Where have you been?

Rasha : ②

Hager : Luxor! ③

Rasha : To see the monuments there.

Hager : ④

Rasha : I stayed there for 10 days.

Hager : Do you recommend me to visit Luxor?

Rasha : ⑤ It is a nice place.

5 Complete the following dialogue:

Ali is making a complaint about a wrong item.

Assistant : Hello, Can I help you?

Ali : ①

Assistant : Oh dear! ②

Ali : I ordered a microwave from your website, but when the delivery arrived, it was a kettle.

Assistant : I'm very sorry about that. ③

Ali : Yes, it's Ali Mustafa and my phone number is 010119956.

Assistant : I'll call the delivery company to send you the correct item.

Ali : ④

Assistant : Yes, of course they can call you when they come.

Ali : ⑤

6 Complete the following dialogue:

Mariam is talking to her friend Rania who is reading an article.

Mariam : Hello, Rana. What are you doing?

Rana : ①

Mariam : ②

Rana : It is about the Decent Life Initiative in Egypt.

Mariam : Wow! ③

Rana : It says that it will make a difference to millions of people in rural areas.

Mariam : Does this initiative provide more health care for them?

Rana : ④

Mariam : What do you think of this initiative?

Rana : ⑤

7 Complete the following dialogue:

Marwan is telling Yousef about their last holiday:

- Yousef : ① ?
- Marwan : I went to my grandfather's farm.
- Yousef : ② ?
- Marwan : It is in Giza .
- Yousef : What did you do there?
- Marwan : ③
- Yousef : Did you see farm animals there?
- Marwan : ④
- Yousef : Can I come with you next time?
- Marwan : ⑤
- Yousef : Thanks. You are very kind.

8 Complete the following dialogue:

Soha tries to find a solution for Mona's problem.

- Mona : I've got a problem.
- Soha : ① ?
- Mona : One of my friends told me a secret, and I didn't keep it.
- Soha : ② ?
- Mona : She's really angry with me now.
- Soha : I'm sorry to hear that. ③
- Mona : I've tried to say I'm sorry, but she doesn't want to talk to me.
- Soha : ④
- Mona : It's a good idea. I'll try sending her an e-mail today. Thank you.
- Soha : ⑤

9 Complete the following dialogue:

Essam is talking to Mohamed who has got a problem.

- Essam : You look sad. What's the matter, Mohamed?
- Mohamed : ①
- Essam : ② ?
- Mohamed : The problem is that my friend doesn't want to talk to me anymore.
- Essam : ③ ?
- Mohamed : Because I lost his watch.
- Essam : ④
- Mohamed : I can't. I don't have enough money.
- Essam : I will lend you the money you need.
- Mohamed : ⑤

B. Reading Comprehension

2 Read and complete the text with words from the following list: (4 m / 1 m each)

السؤال الثاني في الامتحان عبارة عن قطعة غير موجودة في كتاب الطالب مكونة من ٥٠ - ٦٠ كلمة وبها أربع فراغات ثلاث منها على المفردات و واحدة على القواعد وهناك قائمة بـ ٦ كلمات ٤ منها مفردات و ٢ قواعد يختار منها الطالب لكي يملأ الفراغات.

بعض النصائح:

2

- ☆ اقرأ الكلمات التي في القائمة وقم بترجمتها .
- ☆ اقرأ القطعة قراءة سريعة دون التوقف عند المفردات الصعبة.
- ☆ اقرأ القطعة للمرة الثانية وقم بترجمتها واختار الاجابة المناسبة من القائمة.
- لاحظ أن الكلمات الموجودة ستكون من الكلمات السابق حفظها في المنهج وكذلك القواعد.

2 Read and complete the text with words from the following list: (4 m / 1 m each)

1

passengers - system - fastest - comfortable - faster - messengers

The Cairo metro is the ① form of transport in the capital. It is the first metro ② in Africa and the Arab world. It was opened in 1987 as Line 1 from Helwan to Ramsis square with a length of 29 kilometres. Now, it has three lines. It carries nearly 4 million ③ a day. It's an easy and ④ way to go around the city.

2

services - Initiative - excited - exciting - to - areas

The Decent Life ① is an ② plan that is really making a difference to about 32 million people who live in rural ③ in Egypt. The initiative aims to improve the quality of public ④

3

amazed - amazing - tram - countryside - monuments - Museum

A lot of tourists prefer spending their holidays in Egypt as it has a lot of ① They also like to go to the Egyptian ② to see our old treasures. Some of them prefer going to the ③ to enjoy the fresh air and the clean environment. Finally, they are ④ to see such these wonderful places.

4

disappointing - disappointed - education - make - do - opportunities

We have a lot of ① to help poor people in order not to make them feel ② We can help them with money to open their own businesses. We can help them with ③ We can ④ a difference in their lives.

5

sailing - like - likes - holidays - relax - selling

We all like going on ① After a long time of hard work, people all over the world like spending their holidays on beaches. They ② the sunny weather. Visiting the sea makes them enjoy snorkelling and diving. People can do other water sports. They can go ③ or go fishing. Holidays are our best way to ④

6

projects - facilities - for - at - volleyball - pavements

I live in a great community. There are lots of sports activities for young people, such as ① and tennis clubs. There are also many local ② for people of all ages, including a great theatre and a history museum. Our roads have wide ③ , so it is not a problem ④ disabled people to travel around.

7

feelings - develop - mustn't - have to - blood - achieve

Egypt is our beloved country. It is very important for us because it is our real home. Its love runs in our ① We ② work hard to express and show our true ③ towards Egypt. In addition, everyone must do their best to ④ our country and make it a great one.

8

in - on - clean - stop - feelings - used

Fatma Ali El-Banna worked ① a school project. She found a natural way for villages to ② dirty water and to recycle used water. The recycled water is ③ to help plants to grow, and the project can also help to ④ water pollution.

9

main - Farmers - longest - tallest - live - life

The Nile is the artery شريان of ① in Egypt. It is the ② source مصدر of fresh water. ③ depend on it to irrigate يروي their fields. It is the ④ river in the world. Historians always say that Egypt is the gift of the Nile. God saves Egypt and its Nile.

10

Mindfulness - be - mindful - Cyberbullying - social - been

① is not a positive thing which happens online. Of course it is negative. We have to ② careful when we use ③ media. Some people can disappoint you. You must be ④ You mustn't let anyone cyberbully you.

3

بعض النصائح قبل حل سؤال القطعة :

- ☆ اقرأ القطعة قراءة سريعة دون التوقف عند المفردات الصعبة.
- ☆ اقرأ الأسئلة الواردة على القطعة لتحديد المعلومات التي ستبحث عنها فيما بعد.
- ☆ اقرأ القطعة للمرة الثانية باحثاً عن إجابات الأسئلة وعن الفكرة الرئيسية للقطعة.
- ☆ قد تكون إجابة السؤال الأول في الفقرة الأخيرة وليس شرطاً أن تكون في الفقرة الأولى ... أي أن الأسئلة لا تأتي بترتيب القطعة أحياناً.
- ☆ حاول ألا تزيد في إجابتك ... أي تكون الإجابة على قدر السؤال.
- ☆ تمهل في فهم السؤال وتأكد أن فهم السؤال بشكل جيد يسهل عليك استخراج الإجابة.
- ☆ لا تنزعج من الكلمات الصعبة الواردة في القطعة ، حاول فهم المعنى العام مع استخدام القدرة على التخمين.
- ☆ اجتهد في تحسين الخط.

أهم الأسئلة التي ترد في سؤال القطعة :

• (Give / Put) a suitable title for the passage.	ضع عنوان مناسب للقطعة
• What is the main idea of the passage?	ما هي الفكرة الرئيسية للقطعة؟
• What does the pronoun refer to?	ما الذي يشير إليه الضمير ..؟
• What does the underlined word mean?	ماذا تعني الكلمة التي تحتها خط ؟
• What do you think (is your opinion) of?	ما رأيك في.....؟
• Do you agree \ think that?	هل توافق / تعتقد أن ... ؟
• What is the opposite/ antonym of ... ?	ما هو عكس / مقابل ... ؟
• Infer from the passage that ...	استنتج / استدل من القطعة أن ...
• Summarize the first paragraph in one sentence.	لخص البرجراف الأول في جملة واحدة.

1 Read the following, then answer the questions:

Examples

Recycling is one of the greatest ways to have a positive effect on the world we live in. It is **essential** for both our natural environment and ourselves. The rise in population means that there are more people on the planet and this increases waste. New packaging is being developed, but many of these contain materials that are not eco-friendly. New lifestyle changes, such as eating fast food, means that we create additional waste that isn't recyclable. So, it is our duty to take part as the amount waste of we create is increasing rapidly.

Recycling helps to decrease the pollution caused by waste. It reduces the need for raw materials so that the rainforests can be preserved. Whereas huge amounts of energy are used when making products from raw materials, recycling requires much less energy which helps to preserve natural resources. We should always remember that making products from raw materials costs much more than if they were made from recycled products.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The main idea of this passage is

- (a) waste (b) recycling (c) rainforests (d) energy

2. The underlined word "essential" means

- (a) **common** (b) **optimal** (c) **important** (d) **unessential**

B. Answer the following questions:

3. What is the main cause of increasing waste?

.....

4. Summarize the second paragraph in one sentence.

.....

5. How can recycling help reduce the pollution caused by waste?

.....

6. Do you think new lifestyle changes help to recycle things? Why? Why not?

.....

2 Read the following, then answer the questions:

Everything that is alive needs energy. All animals get the energy they need from food. Think about the human body as an amazing machine. It can do all kinds of things for us. Food is the fuel that helps keep the amazing machine running. Plants use sunlight to make their own food. Animals are not able to do that. Some animals eat plants. Some animals eat other animals as meat. People eat both plants and animals. Since plants make their own food using sunlight, the sun's energy is found in plants.

The sun's energy is very strong. It loses a lot of its strength by the time it goes into a plant. When we eat plants, we get more of the sun's energy than when we eat animals. That's why it is good to eat fruits and vegetables. Like a car that has to be filled with gasoline living things have to eat again and again. Instead of gasoline, living things use food as fuel.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The word "living" means

- (a) **dead** (b) **lifeless** (c) **late** (d) **alive**

2. can't use sunlight to make their own food.

- (a) **Vegetables** (b) **Plants** (c) **Animals** (d) **Fruits**

B. Answer the following questions:

3. What is the main idea of the passage?

.....

4. How do animals get their energy?

.....

5. Summarise the first paragraph in one sentence.

.....

6. Why do you think we get more energy from eating vegetables than we get from eating meat?

.....

Read the following, then answer the questions:

Social media is developing fast nowadays. It is very popular among the young. Addiction to social media has many serious effects, including poor study habits, living away from reality and bad health. Firstly, Addiction to social media makes the youth have bad grades in studies. Many students who were excellent have become bad because they don't concentrate on studying. In addition, at home these students don't do exercise or read the lessons before going to school. That is because they are busy with social media. Secondly, they can live far away from reality. They will not have time for outdoor activities such as doing sports or camping. Instead of going out to meet friends or talk to their parents, they love chatting with friends on social media. Using social media too much will have a serious effect on young people's health. They will have bad eyesight and backache. They will go to bed late and don't have enough sleep.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. This passage is MAINLY about
 (a) friends (b) technology (c) neighbourhoods (d) social media
2. The underlined word "concentrate" means on studying.
 (a) dislike (b) discourage (c) live (d) focus

B. Answer the following questions:

3. Is using social media too much bad for health? How?

4. Infer from the passage that addiction to social media is not good for students.

5. Summarize the passage in one sentence.

6. Give advice to young people who are addicted to social media.



4

الاختيار من متعدد : يعتمد هذا السؤال على المفردات التي تم حفظها في الوحدات.

وهو عبارة عن ٦ أسئلة اختيار من متعدد يمكن منها سؤال على التعريفات **Definitions** وسؤال على تخمين المعنى من السياق **Guessing meaning from the text** وسؤال على المترادفات **Synonyms** وسؤال على المتضادات **Antonyms** وسؤال على اللاحقات **Suffixes** وسؤال على البادئات **Prefixes**

Prefixes

البادئات هي حرف أو أكثر من حرف أو ربما كلمة أو شبه بكلمة توضع قبل (الاسم / الصفة / الفعل / الظرف) وتعطي معنى مضاد للكلمة أو قد تشكل كلمة جديدة أو تكون صفة من فعل أو اسم من صفة.

Prefix (a-)	تحويل الفعل إلى صفة	asleep / awake
Prefix (aqua-)	معناها water	aquarium / aqua park
Prefix (bio-)	معناها life	biography / biology
Prefix (dis-)	تنفي الفعل أو الصفة أو الاسم	disabled / disability / disagree
Prefix (dis-)	تحويل الفعل لفعل آخر	display / discover
Prefix (en-)	تحويل الاسم لفعل	encourage
Prefix (ex-)	تحويل الفعل لفعل آخر	exchange
Prefix (im-)	تنفي الصفة	impolite / impossible
Prefix (im-)	تحويل الفعل لفعل آخر	improve
Prefix (in-)	تنفي الصفة	informal / inexpensive/ incorrect
Prefix (ir-)	تنفي الصفة	irregular
Prefix (micro-)	معناها small	microwave / microphone
Prefix (mis-)	معناها wrongly	mistake/ misunderstand
Prefix (re-)	معناها again	reread / recycle/ rebuild
Prefix (trans-)	معناها across, beyond	transport
Prefix (un-)	تنفي الصفة	unusual/ uncomfortable / unattractive unkind/ unwell / unpleasant/ unlucky unhappy / unpopular / unsuccessful uncertain / unclear / unfunny / unsafe unhealthy / unfriendly / unsuitable

Suffixes

اللاحقة هي حرف أو أكثر من حرف أو ربما كلمة أو شبه بكلمة توضع بعد الكلمات حيث قد تشكل اسم أو صفة أو فعل أو حتى ظرف وحسب الجداول التالية ... وهذه أهم اللاحقات ...

Suffix (-able)	تحويل الفعل أو الاسم إلى صفة	comfortable / acceptable
Suffix (-ible)	تحويل الفعل أو الاسم إلى صفة	accessible / incredible
Suffix (-ache)	تعطي معنى ألم في جزء من الجسم	headache / stomachache
Suffix (-al)	تحويل الفعل أو الاسم إلى صفة	traditional / digital
Suffix (-ance)	تحويل الفعل إلى اسم	appearance

Suffix (- cal)	تحويل الاسم إلى صفة	historical
Suffix (- cian)	يتكون منها اسم شخص يقوم بالفعل	musician / mathematician
Suffix (- ed)	تحويل الاسم أو الفعل إلى صفة	trusted / decorated / embarrassed / depressed
Suffix (- en)	تحويل الاسم إلى صفة	wooden / woolen
Suffix (- er)	تحويل الفعل إلى اسم (شخص يقوم بالفعل)	seller / user / stranger / robber teacher / programmer / campaigner organiser / winner / loser / reader
Suffix (- ern)	تحويل الاسم إلى صفة	northern
Suffix (- ence)	تحويل الفعل إلى اسم	difference
Suffix (- ese)	تحويل الاسم إلى صفة	Chinese / Japanese
Suffix (- ful)	تحويل الاسم أو الفعل إلى صفة	careful / peaceful / useful / helpful colourful / beautiful / wonderful mindful
Suffix (- ing)	تكون فعل أو اسم أو صفة	engineering / polluting / interesting amazing / disappointing / understanding / snorkelling / hearing / windsurfing
Suffix (- ion)	تحويل الفعل إلى اسم	pollution / direction / congratulation suggestion
Suffix (- ish)	يتكون منها اسم جنسية أو لغة الشخص	Polish / Irish / Scottish
Suffix (- ist)	يتكون منها الشخص الذي يقوم بالفعل	artist / scientist / tourist
Suffix (- ition)	تحويل الفعل إلى اسم	competition
Suffix (- ive)	تحويل الفعل أو الاسم إلى صفة	attractive / active / creative
Suffix (- ly)	يتكون منها الظرف أو الحال	recently / lately / loudly / firstly deeply / luckily / carefully / slowly
Suffix (- less)	تحويل الاسم أو الفعل إلى صفة	hopeless / careless
Suffix (- ment)	تحويل الفعل إلى اسم	achievement / pavement / government
Suffix (- ness)	تحويل الصفة إلى اسم	sweetness / darkness / weakness mindfulness / illness / kindness happiness / quietness
Suffix (- or)	يتكون منها الشخص الذي يقوم بالفعل	competitor / spectator
Suffix (- ous)	تحويل الاسم إلى صفة	famous
Suffix (- ship)	يتكون منها الاسم	scholarship / hardship / friendship
Suffix (- t)	تحويل الفعل إلى اسم	complaint
Suffix (- y)	تحويل الاسم إلى صفة	noisy / easy / healthy / lucky / angry windy / foggy / sunny / rainy / healthy
	تحويل الفعل إلى اسم	delivery



0 Choose the correct word from a, b, c or d:

- The noun "hope" can be an adjective by adding the suffix
 (a) -er (b) -al (c) -ful (d) -ous
- The suffix "....." is added to the word "peace" to make it an adjective.
 (a) -ful (b) -ment (c) -ness (d) -tion
- How do we form an adjective from the word "history"?
 - We add the suffix ".....".
 (a) -ful (b) -ness (c) -ment (d) -cal
- The suffix "....." means that something can be done.
 (a) -ness (b) -able (c) -tion (d) -en
- We add the suffix "-ive" to the verb "create" to form a/an
 (a) noun (b) pronoun (c) adjective (d) adverb
- We change the verb "design" into a noun by adding the suffix ".....".
 (a) -er (b) -ion (c) -ive (d) -ist
- We add the suffix to the end of the word "scholar" to change the meaning.
 (a) -ment (b) -ship (c) -un (d) -dis
- In the word "scientist", -ist is a
 (a) verb (b) synonym (c) suffix (d) prefix
- In the word "disabled", dis- is a
 (a) synonym (b) suffix (c) prefix (d) antonym
- Which suffix can you add to the end of "speak" to make a new word?
 (a) -or (b) -er (c) -in (d) -ed
- In the word "awake", a- is a/an
 (a) adverb (b) adjective (c) prefix (d) suffix
- In the word 'trusted', '-ed' is a
 (a) noun (b) prefix (c) verb (d) suffix
- We add the suffix to the verb "work" to refer to the person.
 (a) -er (b) -or (c) -ist (d) -ed
- The word "enter" can be changed into a noun by adding the suffix
 (a) -er (b) -ance (c) -ness (d) -ly
- We can use the suffix to change the word "wood" into an adjective.
 (a) -ly (b) -ment (c) -en (d) -er
- The adjective "sudden" can be changed into an adverb by adding the suffix

 (a) -ess (b) -er (c) -ence (d) -ly
- We form the opposite of "attractive" when we add the prefix ".....".
 (a) re- (b) im- (c) dis- (d) un-
- The prefix "....." means again.
 (a) dis- (b) re- (c) un- (d) im-

19. We add the prefix "....." to form the opposite of the word *pleasant*.
 (a) **in-** (b) **un-** (c) **dis-** (d) **re-**
20. "....." is the prefix which forms the opposite of the word *expensive*.
 (a) **in-** (b) **en-** (c) **im-** (d) **dis-**
21. The prefix "....." means "not" or the "opposite of".
 (a) **re-** (b) **pre-** (c) **ex-** (d) **dis-**
22. The prefix "aqua-" in "aquarium" means
 (a) **land** (b) **water** (c) **rock** (d) **air**
23. The prefix is related to space.
 (a) **bio-** (b) **aero-** (c) **hyper-** (d) **astro-**
24. The prefix changes the verb "sleep" into an adjective.
 (a) **dis-** (b) **un-** (c) **a-** (d) **im-**
25. The prefix "re-" in "recycle" means that we use something
 (a) **again** (b) **more** (c) **once** (d) **a lot**
26. It's an interesting biography. The prefix "bio-" in the word "biography" means
 (a) **death** (b) **job** (c) **appearance** (d) **life**
27. Students show a lot of interest in playing football. By adding the suffix ".....", we can change "interest" into an adjective referring to a thing.
 (a) **-lar** (b) **-ing** (c) **-ed** (d) **-able**
28. We add the prefix "....." to the verb "cover" to mean find out.
 (a) **re-** (b) **im-** (c) **dis-** (d) **ex-**
29. To form the negative of the word "ability" we add the prefix ".....".
 (a) **re-** (b) **im-** (c) **dis-** (d) **ex-**
30. Which of the following is a prefix?
 (a) **-y** (b) **-ache** (c) **-less** (d) **a-**
31. To get the noun for a person from the verb "compete" we add the suffix
 (a) **-able** (b) **-ition** (c) **-er** (d) **-itor**
32. The word "well" can be changed into a new word by adding the prefix
 (a) **im-** (b) **un-** (c) **dis-** (d) **micro-**
33. To give the antonym of the word "natural", we add the prefix
 (a) **un-** (b) **dis-** (c) **ir-** (d) **il-**
34. We are playing indoors because it's raining outside. "Indoors" is a/ an
 (a) **adjective** (b) **verb** (c) **adverb** (d) **noun**
35. To give the opposite of the word "normal", we add the prefix
 (a) **un-** (b) **in-** (c) **ir-** (d) **ab-**
36. We use the suffix "ly" to the noun *friend* to change it into a/an
 (a) **adjective** (b) **verb** (c) **adverb** (d) **noun**
37. To give the opposite of the word "popular", we add at the beginning of it.
 (a) **un-** (b) **ir-** (c) **dis-** (d) **mis-**

قاموس المترادفات و المتضادات

المترادفات و المتضادات التي درسها الطالب في المرحلة الاعدادية مرتبة ترتيبا أبجديا.

A - Z

Word		Synonym		Antonym
angry	غاضب	annoyed / furious	satisfied	راضي / قانع
anxious	قلق	worried	calm/quiet	هادئ
ask	يسأل	inquire	answer	يجيب
attractive	جذاب	cute/charming/ beautiful	unattractive/ ugly	غير جذاب
beautiful	جميل	pretty/ lovely / nice	ugly	قبيح
begin	يبدأ	start	finish / end	ينهي
below	أسفل	under / down	above	أعلى / فوق
big	كبير الحجم	large	small	صغير الحجم
borrow	يستلف	take	lend	يسلف
brave	شجاع	fearless	coward	جبان
certain	متأكد	sure / definite	uncertain	غير متأكد
champions	فائزين / أبطال	winners	losers	خاسرين
cheap	رخيص	inexpensive	expensive	غالي الثمن
clear	واضح	obvious	unclear	غامض
clever	ماهر / ذكي	smart / intelligent	stupid	غبي
colourful	زاهي الألوان	bright	dark	غامق
comfortable	مريح	relaxing	uncomfortable	غير مريح
competitors	منافسين	players / opponents	---	---
contest	مسابقة	competition	---	---
correct	صحيح	right / true	incorrect	خطأ
dangerous	خطير	unsafe	safe	آمن
deliver	يوصل	carry/ bring / transport	take / recive	ياخذ
die	يموت	pass away	live	يعيش
different	مختلف	unlike / dissimilar	the same	نفس الشيء
difficult	صعب	hard	easy	سهل
dirty	متسخ	unclean / filthy	clean	نظيف
disappointed	محبط	upset	content/ hopeful	راض / ملى بالأمل
elderly	كبير السن	old/ aged	young	صغير السن
embarrassed	محرج	shy / confused / upset	confident	واثق
exciting	مثير	interesting	boring	ممل
fact	حقيقة	reality / truth	imagination	خيال
fail	يفشل	fall / miss / disappoint	succeed / pass	ينجح

Word		Synonym		Antonym
famous	مشهور	known	unknown	غير معروف
fast	سريع	quick	slow	بطيء
formal	رسمي	official	informal	غير رسمي
free	مجاني	for no money / unpaid	paid	مدفوع
funny	مضحك	laughable / comic	unfunny/ serious	غير مضحك / جاد
happiness	السعادة	joy/pleasure	sadness	الحزن
happy	سعيد	glad	sad	حزين
helpful	مفيد	useful	useless	عديم الفائدة
huge	ضخم	massive / enormous	tiny/ small	ضئيل الحجم
important	هام	essential	unimportant	غير هام
incredible	رائع	fantastic	terrible	سيئ
indoors	بالداخل	in / in land / inside	outdoors / outside	بالخارج
kind	عطوف	friendly	unkind	غير عطوف
leave	يفادر	go	come/arrive	يأتي/يصل
leisure	ترفيه	relaxation	stress	ضغط
local	محلي	national	international	عالمي
locked	مغلق	closed	open	مفتوح
log in	يسجل الدخول	sign in	log out	يسجل الخروج
long	طويل	tall	short	قصير
lose	يخسر	fail to win	win	يفوز
mindful	يقظ	awake	unaware	غافل
modern	حديث	new	ancient	قديم
nearby	قريب	close / near	remote / far / distant	بعيد
negative	سلبى	passive	positive	إيجابي
nervous	عصبي	tense/anxious	calm / quiet	هادئ
nobody	لا أحد	no one	everyone	كل فرد
online	متصل بالإنترنت	connected to the internet	offline	غير متصل بالإنترنت
pass	يجتاز/ ينجح	succeed in	fail	يفشل/ يرسب
peaceful	هادئ	calm / quiet	noisy	مرعج
pleasant	سار	nice/good	unpleasant	غير سار
polite	مؤدب	kind / well mannered	impolite / rude	وقح
poor	فقير	needy / people in need	rich / wealthy	غني
popular	شائع	common / famous	Unpopular / unknown	غير شائع
possible	ممكن	potential / probable	impossible	مستحيل
public	عام	common	private	خاص
remember	يتذكر	memorise / keep in mind	forget	ينسى
repair	يصلح	fix / mend	break / spoil / damage	يتلف
respond	يستجيب/ يرد	reply	ignore	يتجاهل

Word		Synonym		Antonym	
rural	ريفي	rustic	urban	حضري	
safe	امن	protected	dangerous	خطير	
save	يوفر	economize / put by	waste	يبدد	
scared	خائف	frightened	brave	شجاع	
sell	يبيع	trade/ market	buy / purchase	يشترى	
seller	بائع	assistant	buyer/ customer	مشتري	
serious	جاد/ خطير	important	unimportant	غير مهم	
show	يعرض	display / exhibit	hide / over	يخفي/ يغطي	
similar	مشابه	equal / identical	different	مختلف	
smart	ذكي	intelligent	stupid	غبى	
snorkel	يفطس	dive	float	يطفو	
soft	ناعم / لين	smooth	hard	صلب	
special	مميز	unusual/ exceptional	ordinary	عادي	
staff	طاقم عمل	workers	---	---	
start	يبدأ	begin	finish / end	ينهي	
strange	غريب	abnormal/ unusual	familiar/ normal/ usual	مألوف	
success	نجاح	victory / hit	failure	فشل	
suitable	مناسب	appropriate / proper	unsuitable	غير مناسب	
support	يدعم	help	give up/ abandon	يتخلى عن	
teach	يعلم	educate	learn	يتعلم	
terrible	سيئ	horrible	nice/ good/ wonderful	جميل	
the same	نفس الشيء	identical; not different	different	مختلف	
true	صحيح	right / correct	untrue/ false	خاطئ	
turn on	يشغل جهاز	switch on	turn off	يغلق جهاز	
understand	يفهم	grasp	misunderstand	يسئ الفهم	
upset	منزعج	troubled	happy	سعيد	
usual	معتاد	normal/ typical	unusual	غير معتاد	
well	معاف/ بخير	fine / good	ill / unwell / sick	مرضى	
wide	عريض	broad / large	narrow	ضيق	

Exercises

1 Choose the correct word from a, b, c or d:

1. The synonym of "colourful" is

- (a) normal (b) helpful (c) bright (d) awful

2. The new shoes are not comfortable. Another word for "comfortable" is

- (a) exciting (b) confusing (c) unconnected (d) relaxing

3. Which of the following is NOT a pair of antonyms?
 (a) happy / sad (b) slow / fast (c) adult / grown-up (d) easy / hard
4. They know how to *fix* their cars. The word "fix" can be replaced with
 (a) mind (b) damage (c) repair (d) break
5. Choose the pair of words that is similar in meaning to the word "fake".
 (a) true / real (b) actual / factual (c) original / true (d) false / untrue
6. The best synonym of the word "different" is
 (a) same (b) similar (c) like (d) dissimilar
7. What's the synonym of the word "usual"?
 (a) Strange (b) Unusual (c) Normal (d) Indoors
8. The synonym of the word "suitable" is ".....".
 (a) prepare (b) proper (c) unusual (d) contrasting
9. The synonym of the word "local" is ".....".
 (a) global (b) international (c) national (d) urban
10. He made an incredible discovery. The word "incredible" is a synonym of
 (a) really good (b) really bad (c) terrible (d) known
11. It will be fun to go to the circus. The word "fun" is a synonym of
 (a) unpleasing (b) ugly (c) pleasure (d) noisy
12. My dad always *supports* me to do better at sport. "Support" here means
 (a) hinder (b) discourage (c) help (d) involve
13. "Lucky" and "....." are synonyms.
 (a) unlucky (b) famous (c) rich (d) fortunate
14. His suggestions are helpful to me. The synonym of "helpful" is ".....".
 (a) unusual (b) quiet (c) useless (d) useful
15. The best synonym of the word "inside" is
 (a) out (b) outside (c) in (d) off
16. We usually play football ; we play it in the open air.
 (a) indoor (b) indoors (c) outdoor (d) outdoors
17. She's worried about her brother. "Worried" has the same meaning as
 (a) anxious (b) famous (c) Cool (d) unpleasing
18. They look very similar. The word "similar" has the same meaning as
 (a) positive (b) negative (c) different (d) alike
19. He works hard to improve his skills. "Improve" has the same meaning as
 (a) hurt (b) damage (c) discourage (d) develop
20. The word "positive" can be replaced by
 (a) good (b) useless (c) negative (d) low
21. I have sent Yasser a/an to my sister's wedding party.
 (a) invention (b) invitation (c) reply (d) information
22. The word "careful" is similar in meaning to
 (a) cautious (b) careless (c) helpless (d) useless

23. The word "customer" can be replaced by
 (a) seller (b) buyer (c) assistant (d) worker
24. Life is full of happiness and sadness. The words happiness and sadness are
 (a) synonyms (b) antonyms (c) similar in meaning (d) verbs
25. We usually buy things that has a discount. "Discount" means for a price.
 (a) less (b) more (c) much (d) worse
26. He always behaves as politely as his father. The synonym of "politely" is
 (a) impolitely (b) hardly (c) excitedly (d) kindly
27. The opposite of popular is
 (a) famous (b) known (c) worried (d) unknown
28. The words and fail are antonyms.
 (a) achieve (b) misunderstand (c) fall (d) care
29. The antonym of the word "helpful" is ".....".
 (a) useful (b) careful (c) useless (d) sadness
30. He always encourages us. The word "encourage" is the opposite of
 (a) help (b) support (c) disappoint (d) give
31. The antonym of the word "ill" is ".....".
 (a) will (b) sick (c) well (d) patient
32. The opposite of is wonderful.
 (a) interesting (b) exciting (c) horrible (d) paid
33. The word "beautiful" is dissimilar to
 (a) pretty (b) ugly (c) nice (d) good
34. The two results are equal. "Equal" is an antonym of
 (a) different (b) the same (c) a like (d) unknown
35. The food was horrible. The word "horrible" is an antonym of
 (a) known (b) terrible (c) bad (d) wonderful
36. What is an antonym for "a bit"?
 (a) a lot (b) a few (c) a little (d) small
37. The words and cheerful are antonyms.
 (a) good (b) disappointed (c) happy (d) kind
38. He is so rude that nobody likes him. "Nobody" is the opposite of
 (a) anybody (b) everyone (c) anyone (d) no one
39. The word "smart" gives the same meaning as
 (a) intelligent (b) stupid (c) fool (d) mad
40. Yeah, it was an incredible play. The antonym of "incredible" is ".....".
 (a) cool (b) good (c) horrible (d) attractive
41. "Turn on" is the opposite of "turn off" and "log in" is the opposite of "log".
 (a) out (b) off (c) to (d) away
42. We should be mindful. The word "mindful" is the opposite of
 (a) relaxed (b) unmindful (c) negative (d) aware

WORDS AND DEFINITIONS

كلمات وتعريفها

UNIT 1

botanical garden (n)	حديقة نباتات	a large park or open area where scientists study plants and trees, which people can visit
century (n)	قرن	one hundred years
comfortable (adj)	مريح	making you feel relaxed
corner (n)	زاوية	the place where two roads meet
especially (adv)	خصوصا	more than usual
exhibition (n)	معرض	a place where people can go to see paintings, photographs, etc.
ferry (n)	معدية	a form of transport that carries people or cars across water
indoors (adv)	بالداخل	inside a building
jewellery (n)	مجوهرات	pretty things that people wear, such as rings, necklaces, etc.
lake (n)	بحيرة	a large area of water with land around it
metro (n)	مترو	an underground railway in a city
monument (n)	أثر	something that people build to remind us of an important person or event
passenger (n)	راكب	someone who is travelling on a plane, train, car, etc. and is not driving it
peaceful (adj)	هادئ	calm and quiet
platform (n)	رصيف محطة	the area in a station where you get on or off a train
pottery (n)	فخار	pots, plates, cups, etc. that are made from clay
timetable (n)	جدول مواعيد	a list of times or dates that show when something will happen
traffic (n)	مرور	the cars, lorries, motorbikes, etc. that use a road
tram (n)	ترام	a form of transport that uses rails like a railway to travel along roads, usually in cities
valley (n)	وادي	an area of land between two hills or mountains

UNIT 2

charge (v)	يشحن	put electricity into something such as a phone
complaint (n)	شكوى	something that you say or write when you are unhappy about something because you think it is wrong or not very good
deal (n)	صفقة	a good or cheap price
discount (n)	خصم	a price that is less than usual
fill in (v)	يملأ استمارة	complete information on a piece of paper or online
handicraft (n)	حرفة يدوية	an object made by a person in a traditional way, such as a basket, bowl, etc.
kettle (n)	غلاية كهربائية	something that you use in the kitchen to boil water
log in (v)	يسجل دخول	put in information so that you can use a computer
microwave (n)	ميكرويف	a machine that cooks food very quickly using special waves

order (n)	طلب	when a customer asks someone to send, bring or make something for them
password (n)	رقم سري	a special, secret word that you must write or say before you can use a computer or go into a place
plug in (v)	يوصل بالكهرباء	connect equipment to electricity
sale (n)	أوكازيون	a time when a shop sells things at a cheaper price than usual
smart (adj)	ذكي	using computers or the internet to make something work better
speaker (n)	سماعة	equipment that you connect to or is part of a phone, radio, computer, etc. so that you can listen to it
special offer (n)	عرض خاص	something that is a good price or free to encourage people to buy it
turn off (v)	يغلق جهاز	make a machine stop working
turn on (v)	يشغل جهاز	make a machine start working
wooden (adj)	خشي	made of wood

UNIT 3

bench (n)	مقعد	a long seat for two people or more
deliver (v)	يوصل	take something such as a letter to a place
elderly (adj)	كبير السن	old or becoming old
encourage (v)	يشجع	try to persuade someone to do something
facilities (n)	مرافق	equipment, rooms, etc. people use to do something
formal (adj)	رسمي	correct or polite for important situations
graffiti (n)	رسم على الجدران	writing or pictures that people paint or draw on walls or buildings, although they should not do this
informal (adj)	غير رسمي	correct for unimportant or everyday situations
kindness (n)	حسن معاملة	Being kind, helpful and caring toward other people
greet (v)	يحيي	say hello to or welcome someone
leisure (n)	راحة / فراغ	time when you are not working
make a difference	يحدث فرق	change things in a good way
neighbourhood (n)	حي	a small area of a city, or the people who live there
nephew (n)	ابن الاخ / الاخت	your brother or sister's son
noticeboard (n)	لوحة اعلانات	a board that people put on a wall to put messages on
pavement (n)	رصيف	the part you walk on in a city, that is next to a road
social network service (n)	موقع تواصل اجتماعي	a website that allows you to communicate and share information with people in your area
surprised (adj)	مندعش	if you are surprised, you do not expect something and it seems strange or unusual
survey (n)	استبيان	a group of questions that you ask people to find out information about something
lodger (n)	ساكن (حجرة واحدة)	someone who pays to live in a room in a house
tenant (n)	مستاجر (منزل)	someone pays to live in a house

UNIT 4

achieve (v)	يحقّق	succeed in doing something good or that you want to do
awake (adj)	مستيقظ	not sleeping
canoe (n)	زورق	a long, narrow boat for one or two people
care about (v)	يغتنّي بـ	feel strongly about someone or something
discover (v)	يكشف	find or find out something that people did not know before
dream (n)	حلم	pictures and sounds that you think are happening when you are sleeping
dyslexia (n)	صعوبة القراءة	a learning difference that some people are born with which means that they find it difficult to read, write or spell
ever (adv)	من قبل	at any time
experience (n)	تجربة	something that happens to you
follow (v)	يتبع	walk or drive behind someone in the same direction
grandparents (n)	أجداد	the parents of your parents
join (v)	يلتحق	become part of a group or club
raft (n)	طوافة / قارب	pieces of wood that are put together so they can float on water
result (n)	نتيجة	the final number that people or teams get at the end of an exam or sports match
sequel (n)	تكملة	a book, film, play, etc. that continues the story of an earlier one, usually made or written by the same person
snorkel (v)	يفوص	swim using equipment that allows you to breathe while your face is under the water

UNIT 5

achievement (n)	إنجاز	something important that you have done
biography (n)	سيرة ذاتية	a book or text about someone's life
bubble (n)	فقاعة	a group of people who can meet during a health emergency
campaigner (n)	مناضل	a person whose job is to try and change the way people do things in society
championship (n)	بطولة	a competition to find the best team or player in a sport
competitor (n)	منافس	a person or team that takes part in a competition
contest (n)	منافسة	a competition
coronavirus pandemic (n)	جائحة كورونا	the cause of the health emergency which began in 2019, when many people became ill around the world
create (v)	يبتكر	make something new
creative (adj)	مبتكر	good at thinking of new ideas or ways to do something
enter (v)	يدخل	decide to take part in something such as a competition
equal opportunity (n)	فرصة متساوية	having the same chances in life as other people
goal (n)	هدف	something that you hope to do in the future.
incredible (adj)	رائع	really good, fantastic

mathematician (n)	أعالم رياضيات	someone who studies, works with or teaches maths
organiser (n)	منظم	someone who organises or plans an event
quarter-finals (n)	ربع النهائي	the part of a competition when there are only eight teams or people in it
role model (n)	قدوة	someone that you want to copy because you respect them
scholarship (n)	منحة	money that a university or school gives to someone to pay for their education
spectator (n)	جمهور	someone who watches a sport or an event
speech (n)	خطبة	a talk that someone gives to a group of people
sports champion (n)	بطل رياضي	a person who wins a sports competition
staff (n)	فريق عمل	the group of people who work somewhere
tournament (n)	دوري	a competition in which many players or teams take part

UNIT 6

anxious (adj)	قلق / متوتر	worried that something bad might happen
appearance (n)	مظهر	the way that someone or something looks
billion (n)	مليار	one thousand million (1,000,000,000)
breathe (v)	يتنفس	take air in and out of the body
clear (adj)	واضح	easy to understand
cope with (v)	يتعامل مع	manage or be able to do something, although it is difficult
cyberbully (v)	يتنمر إلكترونياً	say unkind or cruel things about someone online
cyberbullying (n)	تنمر إلكتروني	when you say unkind or cruel things about someone online
embarrassed (adj)	محرج	feeling uncomfortable when people are watching you or after they have seen you do something that you think is wrong or not very good
include (v)	يشمل	allow or want someone or something to be part of something
interrupt (v)	يقاطع	stop someone from speaking or doing something by suddenly speaking
joke (v)	ينكت	say something to make people laugh
lonely (adj)	وحيد	unhappy because you are not with other people
mental health (n)	صحة عقلية	the health of your mind; how happy you are
mindfulness (n)	يقظة / تركيز	being able to relax by calmly thinking about your feelings and what is around you at the moment
negative (adj)	سلي	seeing only bad things
positive (adj)	إيجابي	seeing only good things
relax (v)	يسترخي	become more calm and less worried, or make someone feel this
secret (n)	سر	something that you do not want other people to know
social life (n)	حياة اجتماعية	the time you spend enjoying yourself with other people
support (v)	يدعم	help and encourage someone
understanding (n)	متفهم	showing that you understand a person's feelings and situation
upset (adj)	متضايق	unhappy because something bad has happened



1 Choose the correct word from a, b, c or d:

1. A is an area between two hills or mountains.
(a) **city** (b) **village** (c) **valley** (d) **monument**
2. A carries people or cars across water.
(a) **bus** (b) **bike** (c) **tram** (d) **ferry**
3. A someone who is travelling on a plane, train, car, etc. and is not driving it.
(a) **passenger** (b) **messenger** (c) **pilot** (d) **diver**
4. A uses rails like a railway to travel along roads, usually in cities.
(a) **boat** (b) **ferry** (c) **ship** (d) **tram**
5. A/ An is a period of one hundred years.
(a) **country** (b) **decade** (c) **century** (d) **millennium**
6. To is to send a message electronically.
(a) **email** (b) **address** (c) **order** (d) **write**
7. A/An can cook things quickly.
(a) **microwave** (b) **kettle** (c) **fridge** (d) **mixer**
8. You can make bread warm with a/an
(a) **toaster** (b) **kettle** (c) **fridge** (d) **mixer**
9. We can make a hot drink like coffee with a/an
(a) **coffee machine** (b) **toaster** (c) **fridge** (d) **mixer**
10. A/An is a group of questions that you ask people to find out information about something.
(a) **survey** (b) **service** (c) **bank** (d) **noticeboard**
11. A/ An is someone who pays to live in a room in a house.
(a) **tenant** (b) **lodger** (c) **neighbourhood** (d) **leaflet**
12. A/ An is a board that people put on a wall to put messages on.
(a) **rule** (b) **noticeboard** (c) **leaflet** (d) **graffiti**
13. A/An is a small area of a city, or the people who live there.
(a) **network** (b) **media** (c) **neighbourhood** (d) **group**
14. A/ An is a long, narrow boat for one or two people.
(a) **plane** (b) **truck** (c) **canoe** (d) **lorry**
15. A/ An is a book, film, play, etc. that continues the story of an earlier one.
(a) **sequence** (b) **sequel** (c) **novel** (d) **play**
16. A/An is someone that you want to copy because you respect them.
(a) **champion** (b) **organiser** (c) **role model** (d) **tourist**
17. A/An is a group of people who can meet during a health emergency.
(a) **app** (b) **bubble** (c) **novel** (d) **photo**
18. A/An is a book or text about someone's life.
(a) **biography** (b) **app** (c) **video** (d) **photo**

19. Safaa uses sign language because she can't
 (a) walk (b) move (c) see (d) hear
20. Sarah has no friends, so she always feels sad and
 (a) lonely (b) interested (c) tired (d) excited
21. Hana saw a wonderful film yesterday. it wasn't at all.
 (a) astonishing (b) boring (c) surprising (d) good
22. Yesterday, I saw a traffic accident which was so bad and scary.
 (a) horrible (b) interesting (c) wonderful (d) pleasing
23. Tamer made a great when he bought this coffee machine.
 (a) discount (b) sale (c) poster (d) deal
24. The word "....." is close in meaning to "discount".
 a. shopping (b) customer (c) price (d) sale
25. If something is to people, they can easily use it or get it.
 (a) unusual (b) available (c) rare (d) uncommon
26. Fashionable clothes are You can buy them for lower prices.
 (a) in sale (b) for sale (c) on sale (d) at sale
27. Egypt has held a big conference. The verb "held" here means
 (a) organized (b) grown (c) painted (d) built
28. is the footpath next to the road for people to walk on.
 (a) driver (b) harbour (c) platform (d) pavement
29. Ahmed is anxious about his exams. "Anxious" means
 (a) disappointed (b) pleased (c) worried (d) happy
30. The synonym of the word "incredible" is
 (a) terrible (b) fantastic (c) horrible (d) ordinary
31. He felt sad when he lost the match. This means he was
 (a) happy (b) pleased (c) disappointed (d) fine
32. is the expensive things people wear, such as rings, necklaces, etc.
 (a) Wood (b) Clay (c) Mud (d) Jewellery
33. Don't believe him; I have found that he is a liar.
 (a) at (b) from (c) of (d) out
34. I have sent him a/an to my sister's wedding party. I'm sure he will come.
 (a) invention (b) invitation (c) reply (d) information
35. I think the new job will help you more money to live a better life.
 (a) win (b) earn (c) lose (d) rob
36. The side of the underground metro is that it doesn't cause pollution.
 (a) excited (b) boring (c) positive (d) negative
37. She filled the kettle and it in to make tea.
 (a) changed (b) charged (c) turned (d) plugged
38. You should your language skills if you want to work in a European country.
 (a) improve (b) prove (c) discover (d) invent

Grammar

أكمل الجمل بالشكل الصحيح للكلمة بين القوسين :

يعتمد هذا السؤال على القواعد التي تم دراستها في الوحدات. وهو عبارة عن خمس جمل و في كل جملة يطلب منك كتابة الشكل الصحيح للكلمة التي بين القوسين.

Unit 1:

Prepositions of time

حروف الجر الخاصة بالزمن

نستخدم حروف الجر الخاصة بالزمن عندما نتحدث عن الوقت الذي نقوم فيه بأشياء معينة.

In	On	At
تستخدم قبل الشهور / فصول السنة / العام / العقد / القرن / فترات اليوم / فترة زمنية	تستخدم قبل أيام الاسبوع / التاريخ اذا بدأ باليوم.	تستخدم قبل الساعة / اوقات الوجبات في اليوم / العطلات / بعض التعبيرات

☞ On Friday morning, I often go to Lake Timsah.

☞ I play tennis at the sports centre at 9 am. I go swimming in the afternoon.

The Present Simple

المضارع البسيط

I	He
You	She
We	It
They	اسم مفرد
اسم جمع	
+ مصدر الفعل	+ s / es / ies + مصدر الفعل
+ don't + مصدر الفعل	+ doesn't + مصدر الفعل
و نستخدم في السؤال do	و نستخدم في السؤال does

يستخدم للتعبير عن شيء سوف يحدث في المستقبل لارتباطه بجدول مواعيد ثابت (رحلات قطارات أو طائرات أو غيرها)

☞ What time does the exhibition start? It starts at 9.30.

☞ The first metro train leaves at 8.20.

① Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

- I never go to school (at) Fridays.
- When does the bus to Suez (leaves)?
- We travelled to Luxor (on) March.
- I met her (on) the baker's. لاحظ قبل المحلات نستخدم at
- They bought the new house (at) April 13th last year.
- I always go to school (at) the morning.
- The first metro train leaves (in) 7.00.
- We need to have this report ready (at) 15 minutes.
- We had a wonderful holiday (on) 2020.
- What time (do) the lesson start?
- The train to Port Said (leave) this station at 3.15.
- Giza (knows) for its ancient pyramids. لاحظ هذه الجملة مبني للمجهول

Short adjectives صفات قصيرة	Long adjectives صفات طويلة
وهي التي تتكون من مقطع واحد مثل .. tall / short / long / near / cold / hot	وهي التي تتكون من أكثر من مقطع مثل ... expensive / difficult / beautiful / dangerous

	Short adjectives صفات قصيرة	Long adjectives صفات طويلة
Comparatives مقارنة بين ٢	صفة + er + than - Ali is taller than Ahmed.	more أكثر / less أقل + صفة + than - Cairo is more crowded than Giza.
Superlatives تفضيل شخص على مجموعة	the + صفة + est - Ali is the tallest boy in our class.	the most / the least + صفة - Cairo is the most crowded city in Egypt.

و هناك صفات مختلفة عن القاعدة السابقة و يجب حفظها...

Adjective	الصفة	Comparative	Superlative
good	جيد	better than	the best
bad	سئ	worse than	the worst
far	بعيد	further than	the furthest

ملاحظات هامة على المقارنة بين ٢ Comparatives :

- Ali is much taller than Ahmed.	يمكن استخدام هذه الظروف قبل المقارنة
- Ali is a bit taller than Hany.	much / far / a lot / a little / a bit
- Ali is the taller of the two friends.	يمكن استخدام the قبل الصفة في وجود of

ملاحظات هامة على (تفضيل شخص على مجموعة) Superlatives :

- This is Hana's newest mobile phone.	نستغني عن the قبل التفضيل في وجود ملكية 's
- Mona is my best friend.	أو صفات الملكية مثل ... my / his / her

Both / Either / Neither / None

Both ... and ... كلا من / كلاهما	Both ... and ... فعل جمع
Either ... or ... إما ... أو ...	Either ... or ... فعل مناسب للفاعل الثاني
Neither ... nor ... لا ... ولا ...	Neither ... nor ... فعل مناسب للفاعل الثاني
Both of ②	Both of + (these / them / us / the boys / ...) فعل جمع
Either of ②	Either of + (these / them / us / the boys / ...) فعل مفرد
Neither of ②	Neither of + (these / them / us / the boys / ...) فعل مفرد
None of ... ③ لا شيء / أحد من ...	نستخدمها مع الجمع (أكثر من شخصين أو شئين) و لاحظ أنا لا تنفي الفعل معها. هي التي تنفي الجملة. الفعل بعدها مفرد. None of us wants to buy this phone.

The Past Simple

الماضي البسيط

يتكون من التصريف الثاني للفعل مع كل الضمائر وينقسم إلى ... أفعال منتظمة / أفعال غير منتظمة
يعبر عن شيء بدأ وانتهى في وقت محدد في الماضي أو عادة في الماضي ويستخدم مع كلمات مثل:

..... / (2010) سنة + in / في الماضي in the past / أمس Yesterday

- ▶ I **went** to school by car yesterday. ▶ I **didn't walk** to school yesterday.
- ▶ What **did** you **do** yesterday?

The Past Continuous Tense

زمن الماضي المستمر

◀ إذا كان هناك حدث مستمر في الماضي وقطعه حدث قصير آخر فإن الحدث المستمر يكون ماضي مستمر والحدث القصير يكون ماضي بسيط . و تستخدم مع كلمات مثل **When / While / As**



- ▶ **While / As** + ماضي مستمر + ماضي بسيط
- ▶ **When** + ماضي بسيط + ماضي مستمر

- ▶ **While/ As** we **were walking** into the museum, we **saw** some huge statues.
- ▶ **When** my mother **bought** me some juice, I **was reading** about the museum.

① Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

13. Sally (**born**) in 2009.
14. (**Either**) the speakers nor the microwave has a special offer.
15. None of us (**want**) to buy these tablets.
16. Red is (**most**) popular colour for our toasters this year.
17. Chess is (**popular**) football.
18. Salma is my (**the best**) friend.
19. It is (**good**) to buy clothes in shops than online.
20. No one in our class is taller than Soha. She is (**taller**) .
21. Hala finds maths (**difficult**) than science.
22. I was very ill yesterday, but I'm (**better than**) today.
23. As Aya was studying, the phone (**ring**).
24. While Dina (**listen**) to music, she slept.
25. While I (**being**) in Port Said, I went to the canal to see the ships.
26. While (**study**) , Amir fell asleep.
27. Mohamed (**either**) played games nor watched TV.
28. Both Magda (**or**) Huda are kind.
29. Both Tarek and his friends (**be**) happy yesterday.
30. Both of (**we**) are friends.
31. Neither of them (**do**) the housework.
32. Neither Ali nor his friends (**be**) at school today.
33. Neither the smart TV nor the large TV (**suit**) the customer.
34. (**Neither**) Mona or Noha helped their mother.

The Present Continuous

زمن المضارع المستمر

Form	Subject + am / is / are + (v.+ing)	- I'm travelling to Rome.
Negative	Subject + am / is / are + not + (v.+ing)	- He isn't travelling to ...
interrogative	أداة استفهام + am/ is/ are + فاعل + (v.+ing)?	- Where is he travelling ?
Yes/ No Q.	Am/ Is / Are + فاعل + (v.+ing)? Yes, ... am/is/are. No, ... 'm not/ isn't/ aren't.	- Are you travelling to ... ? Yes, I am . No, I'm not .

يعبر عن حدث مخطط ومرتّب له في المستقبل ويحتاج إلى ترتيبات مثل المناسبات والرحلات والسفر وغالباً مجدّد الوقت. و يأتي مع هذه الكلمات: **arrange / arrangements / booked the tickets ...**

✎ I **am traveling** to England next week.

Future with "(be) going to"

Form	مصدر الفعل + am/ is / are + going to + فاعل	- I'm going to travel to Alex this summer.
Negative	am / is / are بعد not للنفي نضع	- He isn't going to buy a car.
interrogative	فعل + going to + فاعل + am/is/are + أداة استفهام	- What are you going to do this weekend?
Yes/ No Q.	... مصدر الفعل + going to + فاعل + Are/ Is .. ؟	- Is he going to buy a car? Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.

الاستخدام: ١- خطط مستقبلية مؤكدة (أو قرارات أو نوايا مسبقة) **plan/ decision/ intention**

٢- تنبؤ بناء على دليل.

٣- الأحداث على وشك الحدوث والعبارات التحذيرية

✎ We're **going to start** our own social network service.

Adjectives ending in -ing- or -ed

تصف شعور (شخص مثلاً أو شيء) أو ما يحدث له. **Adjectives ending in -ed:**

- I am **excited** to watch the match.

تستخدم لوصف شيء (أليك في شخص أو شيء). **Adjectives ending in -ing:**

- The handball match was **exciting**.

① Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

35. Next Friday, I am going (**visit**) my uncle in Cairo.

36. Jana is going to (**spend**) the holiday in Alexandria as planned.

37. Look at this car! It (**go**) crash.

38. They (**visit**) the Great Pyramids next week as arranged.

39. Aya (**get**) married next Monday.

40. The government (**build**) a new school. Everything is arranged.

41. I (**meet**) the manager tomorrow morning. I've an appointment.

42. I (**visit**) the citadel tomorrow. I've arranged that.

43. Tamer intends to study medicine. He (join) the university.
 44. We (fly) to London tomorrow. We got our tickets.
 45. The children are very (excite) because they have a new toy.
 46. Ahmed Helmy is an (excite) film star!
 47. That is a very (interest) building, said the architect.
 48. I am really (interest) in learning science.
 49. Mohamed Salah is an (amaze) player!
 50. Have you seen that film? It's really (frighten).

Grammar

The Present Perfect Tense

زمن المضارع التام

التكوين:

التصريف الثالث P.P + have (not) / has (not) + فاعل

- الاستخدام:

- يعبر عن أحداث في الزمن الماضي ولها أثر في الوقت الحاضر . بدون كلمات تعبر عن الزمن.
 إذا أردنا أن نتحدث عن حدث تم وانتهى في وقت محدد في الماضي نستخدم الماضي البسيط.

- My uncle **has lived** in England **for** ten years. He **hasn't lived** in Paris.
 ► He **moved** there **ten years ago**.

- تستخدم (ever) بمعنى (من قبل) للسؤال عن الخبرات السابقة وتأتي في السؤال البادي بـ **Have** أو **Has** وتوضع بعد الفاعل وقبل التصريف الثالث . وأيضا مع صيغ التفضيل للصفات.

Have you **ever** been to a football match? -Yes, I have. Or - No, I haven't.

It's **the most beautiful** place I have **ever** seen.

- تستخدم (never) بمعنى (أبدا) للنفي في المضارع التام مثل (not) ومعناها عدم وجود خبرة سابقة.
 They have **never** travelled by plane.

For + مدة (لمدة)	Since + بداية فترة زمنية (منذ)
for 2 years / for 2 months / for 2 weeks for 2 days / for the last ... / for ages / for a long time / for over + مدة / for more than + مدة	since 2014 / since Saturday اليوم / since April الشهر / since yesterday / since ... o'clock / since last / since then since + past simple ماضي بسيط

نستخدم **yet** للسؤال أو الحديث عن شيء لم يحدث ولكن من المتوقع حدوثه في المستقبل.
 نستخدم في نهاية الجملة المنفية بـ **haven't / hasn't** أو السؤال بـ **have / Has**

- She **hasn't been** to another country **yet**. ► **Has** she **done** her homework **yet**?
 نستخدم **already** لنقول أن شيئا حدث بالفعل . غالبا يكون مبكرا عن المتوقع.
 نستخدم في نهاية الجملة / أو بين **have / has** والتصريف الثالث للفعل أو نهاية السؤال للتعجب؟
 ► She **has played** in two concerts **already**.
 ► She **has already written** a book of stories.
 ► Have you done your homework **already**? - You are fast!

① Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

51. Mohanad has (**been**) to the club. He is still there.
52. Adam has (**ever**) eaten Chinese food.
53. Has your sister ever (**bake**) a cake?
54. My British friend (**be**) in Egypt for a week. He's leaving tonight.
55. Mona hasn't eaten fish since she (**be**) in Port Said.
56. We have (**take**) part in the competition already.
57. I wrote an email to my friend a moment (**since**).
58. The students have (**yet**) written the lesson.
59. Judy has played volleyball (**for**) 2019.
60. Noha (**not finish**) her homework yet.
61. Ali (**travel**) to different countries this year.
62. Have you answered all the questions right (**yet**)? You're so clever.
63. A: When (**do**) you get married? B: Last year.
64. They've been (**marry**) for 20 years.
65. Two years ago, we (**have bought**) a new house.
66. I started drawing (**since**) I was seven.
67. They (**build**) this bridge in 2020.
68. Heba has already (**did**) her homework.
69. (**Have**) you see Mr Mohamed *this morning*?
70. How (**often**) has Ali been a doctor? – Since 2015
71. Have you (**never**) slept in a tent?

Necessity الضرورة

Present المضارع

مصدر الفعل + must	يجب	Friends must keep secrets.
مصدر الفعل + have to / has to	أن	He has to pass the exam to go to university.
Past الماضي		
مصدر الفعل + had to	اضطر أن	I had to go to the bank yesterday.

Lack of Necessity عدم الضرورة

Present المضارع

مصدر + don't / doesn't have to	ليس ضرورياً أن	He doesn't have to go to school today because it is Friday.
Past الماضي		
مصدر + didn't have to	لم يكن ضرورياً أن	I didn't have to buy bread yesterday because we had a lot.

Prohibition المنع

مصدر الفعل + mustn't	لا يجب أن	You mustn't smoke in a hospital.
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ينبغي أن / ألا مصدر الفعل + **should/shouldn't** + فاعل (s.)

تستخدم للنصيحة للتحدث عن الأشياء التي من الأفضل أن نفعلها أو لا نفعلها.

☞ You **should** keep your secrets to yourself. ☞ You **shouldn't** go to bed late.

ربما / قد مصدر الفعل + **might** + فاعل (s.)

للتحدث عن الأشياء التي من الممكن القيام بها ولكن لست متأكد.

☞ I **might** go to the stadium, but I'm unsure.

استطاع / لم يستطع مصدر الفعل + **could / couldn't** + فاعل

للتحدث عن (القدرة عموماً في الماضي) الأشياء التي استطعت أو لم تستطع القيام بها في زمن الماضي.

☞ I **could** swim when I was ten. ☞ They **couldn't** understand why I did it.

كان قادراً على / لم يكن قادراً على مصدر الفعل + **was / were + able to** + فاعل
مصدر الفعل + **wasn't / weren't + able to** + فاعل

للتحدث عن القدرة على فعل شيء معين في موقف معين في زمن الماضي.

☞ I **was able to** say sorry to Fawzi. We **were able to** push the car.

72. You (**mustn't**) listen to your parents' advice.
73. You (**shouldn't**) study hard for the exam.
74. You should (**saw**) a doctor when you are ill.
75. She (**mustn't**) go by bus. She could take a tram or a train, too.
76. I (**must**) go to the cinema, but I'm unsure.
77. I (**not have to**) sleep early because it's a holiday.
78. You (**have clean**) the table. I have already cleaned it.
79. (**Is**) Sama have to get up early yesterday?
80. We (**haven't**) to hurry. We have got enough time.
81. I didn't (**had to**) send the emails because Mona sent them.
82. Noha (**not able**) walk to school because she hurt her leg.
83. I (**am able**) to come on time because the bus had broken down.
84. He (**could**) able to solve his problem.
85. (**you be**) able to find your bag?
86. (**Can**) you swim when you were young?
87. They (**able to get**) tickets for the show yesterday.
88. Ahmed didn't go to school. He might (**is**) ill.
89. He might (**gets**) there in time, but I am not sure.
90. You (**must**) smoke in hospitals.
91. I suggest (**to travel**) to Alex for the weekend.
92. I hope (**buy**) a new mobile phone.

 Write 110 words on:

1. Something I or my family bought online.

Shopping online is great! It saves time. You don't want to spend lots of time travelling to the shops. You can stay at home and buy the things you want in a few minutes. You need your smartphone, a tablet or a computer to do the shopping online. Last week, I bought a coffee machine from Jumia. It costs 300 pounds. It looks great in the kitchen and it is easy to use. It also makes a really delicious cup of coffee. The delivery was quick, too! I recommend that you buy this coffee machine because it is amazing and helpful, too.

2. The best and worst items of technology in my house (WB)

We all know that technology is very important these days. It helps us a lot in our life. There are many good items of technology in my house such as the fridge, the computer, the TV, and the internet. The best item of technology in my house is the computer. It helps me a lot. I can do a lot of things on the computer. I can search information on the internet. I can play games. I can watch videos or films on it. I can communicate with my friends. The worst item of technology in my house is the kettle because it uses a lot of electricity.

3. My city (WB)

I live in Cairo. It is a great city. It is located in the north of Egypt. About ten million people live there. The River Nile runs through it. It is the longest river in the world. A lot of tourists visit Cairo every year because it has a lot of museums and historic places. It has the Egyptian Museum, the Citadel and the Pyramids are very near in Giza. There are a lot of factories and companies. Also, there are a lot of parks and clubs. The metro helps people to go around Cairo very quickly. **It is a nice place.**

4. Transport in my city (WB)

Transport is very important in any city. I live in Cairo. It is a crowded city, so you can see different types of transport there. There are public and private buses. There are trains, taxis, vans and the metro. They are all common. People use them all the day to go from one place to another. A lot of people prefer to take the metro because it is cheaper and safer. The metro has three lines and has a lot of stations. It helps millions of people every day. I like to take it because there's a station near my house.

5. What I can do to help poor people in my community

My name's Ali. I live in a great community. There is a lot to do and see in my community. However, there are some problems. There are some poor people in my community. They need help. So, I with my friends decided to work for a project to help these people. We have a plan which will make a difference for them. We are going to look for jobs for them. We are going to deliver food and medicines to them. We are going to help them get clean water at their homes. Really, helping the poor is very important in any community.

6. My goals and achievements

My name's Mohamed. I'm 15 years old. I'm from Egypt. I live in Cairo. I'm in the third year preparatory school. I like sport. I play volleyball in the club. I have played in many competitions and I have already won many gold, silver and bronze medals. I hope I will play in the Egyptian Volleyball League. At school, I am very good at most subjects. I get good results in my exams. I hope I will join the university and study computer studies because I love computer and the internet. I would like to be a computer programmer in the future.

7. A biography of a person I like / My role model

Everyone has a role-model in his life. I admire my father. He is my role model. He is a teacher. He has achieved a lot of things during his life. He also was a volleyball player and won a lot of medals. He was born in Mansoura in 1980. When he was six years old, he went to *El-Horreya primary school* in Mansoura. He also joined prep and secondary schools in Mansoura. Then, he joined the *Faculty of Education* for four years. Finally, he graduated as a teacher. He works hard and all the students like him. He is kind and friendly. **He has taught us a lot of good things.**

8. What I do on one day in the week (WB)

My name's Mohamed. I'm fourteen years old. I'm a student at a prep school. I live in Mansoura. I live with my family. I get up at six o'clock. I wash my face **and then** I have my breakfast at home before I go to school. **After that**, I go to school at seven o'clock. I learn many subjects at school. I go home at two o'clock. I have lunch and then I do my homework. I play computer games on my mobile phone for half an hour. I watch TV with my family before we have dinner. **Finally**, I go to bed at ten o'clock.

9. A bad experience

Life is full of good and bad experiences. I am going to tell you about a bad experience I had before. One day, it was raining heavily while I was going out from school. It was very wet, so I slipped and fell on the ground. My friends laughed at me and I was so embarrassed. My clothes became muddy and dirty. I was so sad and angry with my friends, so I left them and didn't go on the bus. I walked home alone. But when I went back home, my mother told me to be more careful when it rains. It is ok life is full of happy and sad events.

10. A visit to Cairo

Holidays are very important and interesting, too. Last weekend, I went to Cairo. I went with my family. We went there by car. We visited the Egyptian Museum. We saw a lot of nice things there. It is a nice place. We also visited the Cairo Tower. It is very tall. You can see a lot of things from the top. There is a restaurant at the top. We had lunch there. We were happy. We went back home at 11 o'clock at night. I want to go to Cairo again. **In Fact**, Cairo is a beautiful city.

الناشر
مؤسسة فايف ستارز للطباعة والنشر

للدعم الفني
٠١٠١١٩٩٥٦٣١
لطلب الكميات
٠١١٤٢٥٠٨٠٩٥ / ٠١٠٠٢٠٥٦٧١٩ / ٠١٠١٠٩٣٥٠٣١

مع تمنيات كتاب **فايف ستارز** بالتوفيق لجميع الطلاب



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